



A Bright Idea for State Government

Understanding Chartfields



Understanding Chartfields

- Chartfields are data fields which record financial transactions within the General Ledger.
- Multiple Chartfields allow for a more detailed level of reporting accounting information.
- Chartfields provide the system with the basic structure to segregate and classify transactional data.



Set ID

- The SetID is set up to group sets of values for specific applications. The PeopleSoft SetID allows
 you to group together values such as vendors, ChartFields, customers, etc. A SetID may be
 attached to a single business unit, or multiple business units may share the rules assigned to a
 SetID.
- The SetID of all set up data is either SHARE or the Business Unit.
 - For Example:
 - An Account will have a SetID of SHARE, and the values will be common among agencies.
 - A Department ID will have a SetID based on its GL Business Unit.
- Some chartfields such as Fund and Account are values that are shared (common) among agencies. This also allows for easier setup.
- Other chartfields are agency specific such as Dept, Program and User Code.
- The location value is either SHARE or agency specific based on the agency.



Business Unit

- Business Units have been established to identify each individual State of Tennessee
 Administrative Agency at a GL Business Unit level.
- A GL Business Unit can have many submodule Business Units attached to it, but there can only
 be one GL Business Unit per Administrative Agency. Each module can have its own Business
 Unit or many Business Units. For example, the AP module has a Business Unit for each
 correctional facility, but each of these Business Units maps to a single GL Business Unit for the
 Department of Correction.
- The business unit is a 5-character alphanumeric field with the first 3 representing the old Department and the last 2 representing the old Division.
- Business Unit Examples:
 - 31701 Finance and Administration
 - 33600 Financial Institutions
 - 32601 Tourist Development



Fund

- Fund is the building block of governmental accounting. Fund assures that dollars are spent for the purpose intended.
- ALL transactions in the system must have a valid fund.
- Smart Coding Convention:
 - 1^{st} 2 digits same as STARS with 3^{rd} digit = 0 for growth and 4^{th} and 5^{th} digits represent existing Fund Detail or new ones.
- Field Length 5 digits
- Fund Examples:
 - 11000 General Fund
 - 25000 Education Trust Fund
 - 31000 Capital Projects Fund



Department ID

- Department ID defines lower levels of the organizational structure.
- Smart Coding Conventions
 - 1st 5 digits are the same as the existing Dept/Division while the last 5 digits are used for organizational structure within the division.
- Field Length 10 digits
- Department Examples:
 - 3260100001 Commissioner's Office Tourist Development
 - 3260113001 Procurement Tourist Development
 - 3391020562 Motor Pool Mental Health



Account

- Classifies the nature of the transaction. Account determines whether the value is an asset, liability, equity, revenue, expenditure, non budgeted, or statistical.
- The Account chartfield is a required field for all transactions.
- Smart Coding Convention: The first digit of the Account indicates its type. For example, an Account that begins with 1 or 2 is an Asset. The table below includes all Account types:

1,2 = Asset 7 = Expenditure 3.4 = Liability 8 = Non Budgeted

5 = Equity 9 = Statistical

6 = Revenue

- Field Length 8 digits
- Account Examples:
 - 10010195 Peoples Bank (Asset)
 - 68090000 Interdepartmental (Revenue)
 - 70500000 Electricity (Expenditure)



Program

- Tracks revenue and expenditures for programs within an agency. Can also be used to identify groups of related activities, cost center, revenue centers, and responsibility centers.
- Smart Coding Convention
 - None
- Field Length 6 digits
- Program Examples:
 - (BU 30701) 370200 County Support
 - (BU 31901) 007004 Special Events
 - (BU 32501) 490006 Adult Daycare



Location CF

- Represents county, district, and regions.
- Smart Coding Convention
 - 1st 2 digits represent the county and the last 3 are agency specific.
- Field Length 5 digits
- SetID is either SHARE or Agency Specific
- Location CF Examples:
 - SHARE: 19000 Davidson County, 28000 Giles County
 - Agency Specific: 32701(Environment and Conservation), 06030 Park Operations, Red Clay



User Code

- Used for specific Agency costing needs
- Smart Coding Convention
 - None
- Field Length 6 digits
- User Code Examples:

Budget Departme	ent ID
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- 32801 Wildlife Resources
- 32101 General Services
- 33101 Education

User Code

130900 Fish Food

230030 Audit

004000 Billable Technology Services



Bonds

• Budgetary Control field which records the legal authority for bond monies to be spent on a capital project. The source of funding can also be from State funding or revenues.

Smart Coding Convention

1st Digit B – Bond Authorization

C - Current Funds

R - Revenue

2nd, 3rd Digit Year of Funding

4th, 5th Digit Number of Fundings per Year

Field Length: 5 alpha/numeric



Bonds (cont.)

- Account Examples:
 - B9501 Bonds Authorized 1995 Chap 1010
 - B9502 Bonds Authorized 1995 Chap 1010
 - B9503 Bonds Authorized 1995 Chap 1010
 - C9901 Current Funds 1999 Chap 1135
 - C9902 Current Funds 1999 Chap 539
 - R0701 Revenue 2007



Project

- Captures additional information useful for grant and project accounting. If this field is used, other
 Project Attributes are required. See the next slide.
- Smart Coding Convention
 - None
- Field Length 15 digits



Additional fields used by Project/Grant

- PC Business Unit
 - An operational subset of the organization.
 - Field Length 5 digits.
 - Required field on all Project/Grant Transactions.
- Activity
 - A component of projects. In the case of a grant, it is the funding source.
 - Field Length 15 digits.
 - Required field on all Project/Grant Transactions.
- Source Type
 - Identifies the nature of the transaction.
 - Field Length 5 digits.
- Category and Subcategory
 - Used to further classify projects.
 - Field Length 5 digits.



Combo/Edit Rules

- Combo edit rules check transactions for valid Chartfield combinations based on pre-defined rules.
- Below is a matrix for the fields that are required with each type of transaction:

	Required Entry?						
Chartfield Label	Assets, Liabilities and Equity	Expenditure	Non-Dept Revenue	Department Revenue			
Fund	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Department	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Account	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Program	No	No	No	No			
Location CF	No	Yes	No	Yes			
Project	No	No	No	No			
User Code	No	No	No	No			
Bonds	No	No	No	No			

Note: Fund and Department are used for Budget Checking



Combo/Edit Rules – Examples

Below are examples of Chartfield combinations that will be required based on type of account used:

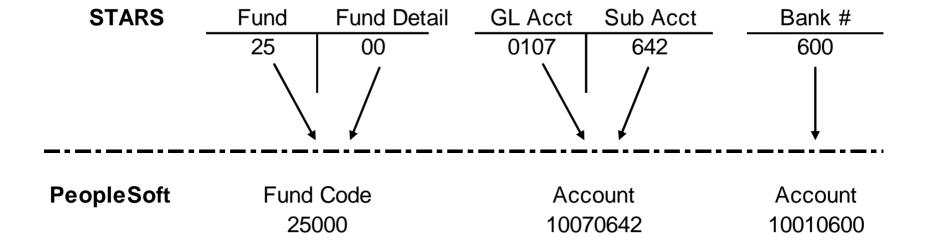
Account Type	Fund	Department	Account	Program	Location CF	Project	User Code
Asset	11000		10010045				
Expenditure	11000	3260115301	70402000		19000		
Non-Dept Rev	11000	3260112001	65007000				
Dept Rev	11000	3260112001	68090000		19000		



Crosswalk Examples

(Relationship between STARS and PeopleSoft Chartfields)

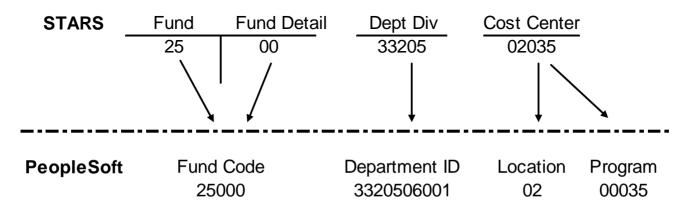
GL (Petty Cash)

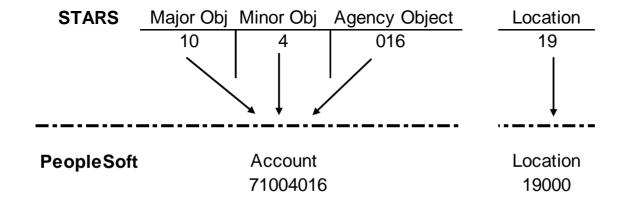




Crosswalk (cont'd)

Expenditures

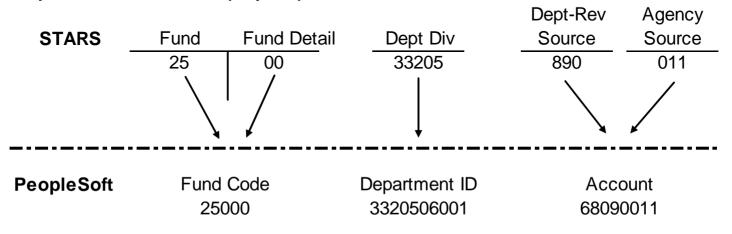


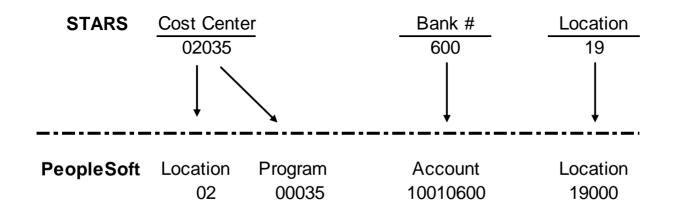




Crosswalk (cont'd)

Departmental Revenue (Deposit)







Crosswalk (cont'd)

